Then He Broke Of His Visits, and Now Sh to Suing Him for Money-He Says He Let Her Heip Herself From His Purse. NORWICH, Jan. 29 .- The Widow Wilbur's suit to recover \$5,000 from George Lathrop of Willimantic is a legal nut that has been rattling in the Windham County Superior Court for several years. Eleven obstinate men on a jury, in 1886, attempted to crack it and give issue to a verdict in favor of the widow, but were pre vented by one member who wouldn't agree. This man was a descon at the time. All his sympathy went out to Mr. Lathrop. Some persons said that he was a relative of the venerable defendant, and others that he had had experience with widows before, and didn't believe in them.

The case has been on trial in Willimantic last week, and all the gossips in four towns assembled each day to hear it. There were more women present than there were men.

George Lathrop is over 70 years old. In appearance he is the typical elder, or 'squire, of a country village. He has a long-formed face, which is clean shaven, except that there is a whisp of white whiskers under each car, and he has a stern moral look. He dresses in black. He is wealthy, the solidest man in the

whisp of white whiskers under each car, and he has a stern, moral look. He dresses in black. He is wealthy, the solidest man in the borough of Willimantic. A judge of human nature, after looking at him critically, would say that the allurements of a widow could make very little impression on his heart. He was a director in the Windham Bank, whose officers and directors were concerned in Grant & Wards transactions.

Mrs. Wilbur is a buxom, handsome, dashing widow of 32 years, who still wears weeds for the departed. Wilbur, who was an itinerant hotel keeper. Her crape vell is unusually long, and expansively wide, but it becomes her interesting face. Her claim was that she gave Mr. Lathrop \$7,000 in May, 1885, which he was to invest for her in Western bonds, which he had "recommended to her as safe and paying property," and that he returned to her only \$2,000 of that sum; she wants the balance. She took no receipt for the monoy. She had such perfect trust in Mr. Lathrop, she explained on the witness stand, that such a thing as a receipt she deemed totally unnecessary.

In testifying, Mrs. Wilbur related her history to the deeply interested jury and andience. She was a Poughkeepsie maiden, and she married Wilbur for her second husband. Alter their marriage Wilbur set out to "keep hotel" over as large a portion of the country as his imited capital would permit. He drifted from place to place in nomadic fashion, keeping the historic old Windham hotel, in far from Willmantle, he suddenly died, a victim of a too discursive ambition and of the landlord habit. It was not long after his decease, and while his wishow was becomingly attired in fashionable mourning, that Mr. Lathrop began to call on Mrs. Will ur to cheer her in her loneliness in the empty Windham hotel. The widow seemed to uppreciate Mr. Lathrop's neighborly thoughtfulness and his consolatory tributes, and at the end of each visit she cordially invited him to call again. Accordingly Mr. Lathrop kept calling, and in 1834, the year in which Mr. Lathrop is not

quite, insolvent.

Mr. Lathrop did not permit the curiosity of Mr. Lathrop did not permit the curiosity of residents to interfere with his philanthropic designs in behalf of Mrs. Wilbur; instead of discontinuing his visits he increased them as far as it was possible, calling on her not less than thirty evenings in each of several months of the year of 18st. On these visits, it is alleged, the customary procedure was for Mr. Lathrop to pail up his chair close to Widow Wilbur's at the table, and talk to her, or listen to her confidences, delivered in a low, murmuring tone. Before the end of the evening it invariably happened that the widow's daughter, garbed in mourning, came and sat on Mr. Lathrop's knees, and he told her stories

Early in 1886, Mr. Lathrop's visits to the widow's hotel suddenly ceased and were never renewed, and it was not long thereafter that her counsel. Hunter & Hall of Williamantic, instituted civil proceedings, which resulted in the strained court wouldow.

widow's hotel suddenly ceased and were never renewed, and it was not long thereafter that her counsel. Hunter & Hall of Williamantic, instituted civil proceedings, which resulted in the strained court relations between them.

Mrs. Wilbur was not discouraged by the issue of her first trial. She waited two years for another chance at Mr. Lathrop. In her testimony this week Mrs. Wilbur said that after she had deposited, as she testified, her \$7,000 with Mr. Lathrop, he submitted, a few months later, for her examination two single bonds, aggregating \$1,500, but a day or two later he came and got them, saying that there was to be a new issue of the bonds soon, and he would give the whole amount to her in the new issue. About June 1, 1885, he took \$500 from her, giving his note for the amount, payable live years after date, with interest semi-annually. A short time prior to this transaction witness had importuned him for a bond or a receipt for the money, and he gave her an order on his sister. Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, to pay to Mrs. Annie C. Wilbur, in event of his decease, one-hall of a certain "hidden treasure," which was known only to himself and sister; which treasure he assured her was more than double the amount of the money as ha had larged in his tands. The order which den treasure," which was known only to himself and sister; which treasure he assured her was more than double the amount of the money she had placed in his hands. The order, which was submitted to the court, was signed by Mr. Lathrop and by a witness. N. D. Webster. In August Mr. Lathrop agave witness a draft for \$1,000 on a Norwich bank, and a few days inter \$500, \$300, and \$200, making in all \$2,000, which is all that the widow recovered of the \$7,000 said to have been placed in Lathrop's hands.

On croes-examination Mrs. Wilbur told the jury how it was that she accumulated \$7,000 from the profits of wandering innkeeping. There was \$1,700 to start with, which she had before her marriage, and after that event Wilbur paid her \$10 a week regularly to wait on the tables in his hotel restaurant. Altogether her savings amounted to \$3,000 at the time when the couple began to keep the Windham hotel. The fall before his down hr. Wilbur gave her \$4,000 in one lump, which, with her original capital and \$700 which she earned in Windham, made a total of \$7,700; of that amount over \$2,000 was in \$200 bills. The widow kept her \$7,700 in a box, which was serveted under the floor of her chamber, until she transierred \$7,000 into the keeping of Mr. Lathrop.

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widow kept her \$7.700 in a box, which was secreted under the floor of her chamber, until
she transferred \$7.000 into the keeping of Mr.
Lathrop.

Several witnesses testified directly to Mrs.
Wilbur having money in sums of \$2.000 and
\$3.000. Henry W. Wales, who acted as her
agent at one time, averred that she placed
\$2.000 in his hands in September, 1885. Charles
Tracy, cashier of the Uneas Bank of this city,
stated that he sold to Mr. Lathrop, Aug. 31,
1885. a draft of \$1,000 on New York, payable to
Annie C. Wilbur. O. H. K. Risley testified that
he cashed the \$1,000 that the story, her
counsel, John L. Hunter, took the stand, and
by vague testimeny about the financial transactions between the plaintif and defendant, indirectly imputed to Mr. Lathrop the misdemeanner of circulating a defamatory story about
Mrs. Wilbur.

The entire defence rested on the story that
Mr. Lathrop had to tell. He gave his testimony
in the measured tones and wearing the incorruptible air of a Presbyterian deacon at an
evening prayer meeting. He was 70 years old,
he said; his wife was 60, and he was childless.
He offered no explanation for the frequency of
his visits to Mrs. Wilbur: he had no "particular business" with her, except that he was inspired by a friendly feeling toward her, and
she was "pleasant commany." He also liked
the widow's little daughter Guessle. After skxty
or seventy visits by Mr. Lathrop, Mrs. Wilbur,
began to talk "business" to him, hinting that
the hotel business was poor, and that a little
pecuniary assistance in time of need would not
go unappreciated. So one day Mr. Lathrop
took out his pures and offered her some money,
and she nicked over his pile and took four \$5
bills. At this point Mr. Lathrop presented to
the court "Exhibits I and 2," which were a \$500
note duted June I, 1885, and payable to Mrs.
Wilbur, and the famous "hidden-treasure" document. That paper was read:
"Windlan, May 22, 1885.
"To my sister, Mrs. Ann. D. Wiceley.

wilbur, and the famous "hidden-treasure" document. That paper was read:

"WiNDHAM. May 22, 1885.

"To my sister. Mrs. Ann D. Wheeler:

"As you are the only person that knows the place of the concealed, or hidden treasure. I wish when I am deceased, or at a suitable time thereafter, to make a slight token for her many kindnesses and for my great affection for her, so I wish you to divide whatever it might be, and give to Mrs. Annie C. Wilbur one-half of all there may be found in said depository and never divide the secret.

The witness testified that he never received one cent for that note. He kept on going to see Mrs. Wilbur and taking out his purso for her to take what money she needed. At different times he gave her \$100 in double engles. \$100 in sliver old half dollars, a draft on New York for \$1,000, \$300 and \$500 in bills. He never had a dollar from Mrs. Wilbur for loan or investment.

"I was much interested in her when I first

had a dollar from Mrs. Wilbur for loan or investment.
"I was much interested in her when 1 first met her and continued to be until I was ready to give her almost any amount of money. I gave her this document line hidden treasure paperls of that she would be sure of something if I should step out."

Not long after the gift of the treasure document Mr. Lathrop's affection for the plaintiff began to wans, and they guarrelled once.
"On Oct. I I asked Mrs. Wilbur how she came to be in Providence over night, and if she was there with Mr. Wales. She was very angry, and said that she didn't go with anybody. She added: 'If you don't pay me \$7.000 I'll make it hot for you." On cross-examination the witness admitted that he had burned his diaries for 1884 and 1885, during which period he was paying at-

tentions to the widow," declared that there were "thousands of dollars, lots of sliver, bank bills, &c.. in the hidden treasure deposit." and refused to answer the question; Were your relations to Mrs. Wilbur at any time of an improver character?" In conclusion, the aged defendant said in tremulous tones:

"I put nearly all my property out of my hands Oct, 6, 1885, and into the hands of my wife, as I wished to pay her, as far as property can, for the great wrong I have done her.

The case will be argued to-morrow.

ONE PERIL OF A LUMBERNAYS LIFE Brenking Log Jams on Steep Rollways-Chased by an Avalanche of Timber,

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 29,-There are now being hauled to the rollways on the banks of the many streams by which the lumber product of the Pennsylvania pine and bemlock forests reaches the booms at this city 150,000,000 feet of logs-pine, hemlock, and hard wood. Ten years ago barely a stick of hemlock timber was cut and run the Susquehanna, that lumber not being thought worth the trouble of cutting for market. This season the bulk of the logs that come down the river will be hemlock, most of the hemiock that reaches the Williamsport boom comes from Clearfield county, the bemlock of that county having qualities superior to any cut elsewhere-qualities so good that it can be used just as advantageously as pine was formerly used. The great pine forests of the Susquebanna are rapidly disappearing. and, as was the case in the Delaware valley,

the hemicek must at last be resorted to.

The great tanning industry, formerly confined almost exclusively to the counties of anstorn Pennsylvania and southern New York, has also become a thing of the past, and is now massed in the great lemiock woods in the counties drained by the Susquehanna and the Alleghany. The tanneries are playing the same have with the hemicek timber in their new fields of operation as denuded the Delaware and adjacent hills of their forests, but it is estimated that in the great hemicek belt of Potter, Elk, Clearfield, Sullivan, Cameron, Mescan, and Warren counties there are still 20,000,000 cords of bark or standing hemicek to be drawn upon.

ware and adjacent hills of their forests, but it is estimated that in the great hemlock belt of Potter, Elk, Cienrileid, Sullyan, Cameron, McKenn, and Warren counties there are still 20,000,000 cords of bark or standing hemlock to be drawn upon.

The most exciting and dangerous period of the lumberman's always perilous life in the woods is now approaching—that is, the "breaking in" of log piles heaped or ranked at the summits and on the faces of the long rollways that border the streams in the lumber woods. These rollways extend from the tops of high and abrupt banks to the water's edge. There are two ways of piling the logs at the rollways—one by laying them in regular ranks or tiers, and the other by throwing or droppin, them in jumbled heaps on the ground. In the latter method the logs lock, cross and key one another, and so it frequently occurs that some log, in a dangerous position, must be locsened at the risk of life and limb before the logs have gone down the steep hillsides to their place in the water. This style of piling logs is called a rough-and-tumble. Many statilities attend it every year, while the square and regular piles are manipunited with comparatively little danger amaipunited with comparatively little danger and with tenfold greater lacility.

In the regular piles, there on tier, the logs are started in a body down the rollway, and they usually go down in one great heap clear into the water. In the other way the logs are dumped from the trails and lie in a ragged, bromiscuous jumble irom top to bottom of the rollway. The key log or logs may be at the bottom of the pile, in the water, or half way up the hill. There are always such configurations of the pile state rollways are solected at places in the creek where these dams are in use there are irequently piles so obstinate that nothing but the gates ruised and lowered among the giftly massed logs so that it lifts them and generally releases the jam.

But even where these dams are in use there are irequently piles so obstinate that nothing

that the driver must use all of his nimble-ness herve, and skill to escape from the rush of pitching, tossing, and thundering logs that he has started. He leaps here and there he has started. He leaps here and there, and jumps from leg to log in his flight, with the avalanche of timber pressing close behind him. In releasing one jam, last season, five men were caught in the break and killed. The fatality that accompanies the "breaking in" of log riles in the Susauchanna lumber regions would startle the public if made a special item in reports of vital statistics. The rush of a pin of logs down a steep rollway, unobstructed, is as exciting a scene, in itself, as any one could wish to see. A hundred logs, rolling, tumbling, and roaring into a stream will dash the water fifty feet in the air, and leave the bottom of the stream as bare as the shore until the water falls back again in foam and spray.

## A HERMIT'S DEATH.

His Life Emblitered by a Sweetheart's Faithlesances Many Years Ago.

MIDELETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 29.-For over thirty-five years an occentric character, widely known as "Old Dave Day, the hermit," lived in a lonely hut on the Green Pond mountain range, near the northern borders of Now Jersey. His death has now occurred under strange circumstances, at the age of about 70 years. Little is known of his parentage or early youth.

circumstances, at the age of about 70 years, Little is known of his parentage or early youth, as he always got angry and sullen if questioned on these points. But it was evident thathe was endowed with good matural abilities, and had received a good education.

As a young man Day learned the hatter's trade, and worked for a number of years in the shops at Orange, N. J. It is remembered that he then had no eccentricities of demeanor, but was lively and companionable, like most of his comrades. He remained a bachelor and apparently unimpressionable until he was about 35 years old, when he tell in love with a Miss Van Brunt, a pretty school teacher of not half his years, living at Pompton Plains. A marriage engagement followed, and prevantions were made for the wedding, but on the day preceding that fixed for the happy event the girl lifted him by running away with and marrying a neighboring farmer's son of about her own age.

This disampointment soured and embittered him against all h s kind, and he withdrew from his old employment and associations and built with his own hands the rude cabin in the solitude of the mountain, where he spent the rest of his long life. His knowledge of botany, more especially of the medicinal virtues of the wild plants of the field and forest, was extensive, and in fact he obtained the simple necessaries of existence by gathering herbs, roots, and barks for medicinal nurposes, fivery botanic medicine dualer, and every physician of that school in New Jersey and New York city, knew him, and, at one time or another, most of them employed him to gather rare and generally unknown growths for their medicinel connects.

A day or two sgo a fox hunter, who chancel to call at the aged hermit's solitary but, found him lying dead and cold on the rade trestle which he utilized for a bed. His features were composed, and there were no indications that he had suffered a long sickness. Ho had designed bed by the town.

From the Charlotte Chronicle.

Some of the colored people near Mt. Holly gave a festival in their church last Thursday, and the brass band was there, of course. During the progress of the entertainment some of those present, simulated by the stirring strains of the hand, began to grow a little restless and nervous about their feet, and it was but a short time when the whole crowd was indulging in a regular break-down. The church was turned into a ballroom, and the fuz went on.

Hunting Ducks in Zero Weather,

From the Parliant Free:

Old sea ducks are quite plenty this winter off the Cape, and large flocks of them may be seen these zero mornings feeding on Taylor's Reef and Broad Cove flock. Several gunning parties have tried decoying them with only indifferent success, judging from the rather desultory firing for an hour or so each morning.

RAISING THE BLOCKADE

TRAINS MOVING AGAIN ON THE SNOW BOUND RAILROADS.

Hogs and Sheep Frezen in Stalled Trains in Central New York-West Shore Tracks Clear-Boston Hurbor Choked with Ice. Boston, Jan. 29 .- There is an immense quantity of ice in the harbor to-day, and salling ressels could not move without the aid of tugs From Boston light to the bridges there was no clear water to be seen, excepting in the lanes made by the ferry boats, and they just managed to make their trips. Capt. Kelly of the tug Camilla started for Boston light early this morning, but only succeeded in get-ting as far as Long Island Head, where he found a fishing schooner, and towed her to the city. The steamship Haytian Republic, outward bound, had the greatest difficulty in making a passage through the lee field. If the even by steam, will be all but impossible.

Newront, Jan. 29.-This morning was the coldest of the winter, the thermometer registering 6 below zero. The harbor is frozen clear across again, and the Government launches which ply between the city and Fort Adams, the torpedo station and training sta-Adams, the forpedo station and training sta-tion, are obliged to land at the upper end of the city. Six coal schooners, three four-masters, with 10,000 tens of coal, have come in here, this being the only harbor in this vicinity not inac-cessible on account of ice. New York steamers report seventy-five miles of ice in the Sound, with the prospect of closing unless the weather moderates soon.

ELMIRA, Jan, 29.—The railroads converging pere are still having a rough time owing to the

moderates soon.

ELMIRA, Jan. 29.—The railroads converging here are still having a rough time owing to the continued gales and drifting snow. All trains from the East are about twelve hours late, Conductor McMartin and a crew, who had been frozen up in a snow drift at Etna, on the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad, on Friday, were dug out and rescued yesterday, thus clearing the read. A steek train was brought here yesterday which had lain in a drift at Sianley, on the Northern Central, since Thursday, The cattle had not eaten a mouthful all that time, and their frozen hoofs were dropping off. The animals had suffered terribly. Canaxbalcua, Jan. 29.—The weather has greatly moderated, and it is hoped that the snow-bound railroads will be opened to-morrow. Only two trains have reached here since Friday—one on the Batavia branch and the other on the Auburn branch of the New York Central. On the main line of the Central two stock trains were snowed in at Palmyra, and many cattle and hogs perished. A stock train on the Northern Central has been snow bound at Stanley since Friday, and many sheep perished, Rochester and Pittsburgh road was frozen to death near Freedom. Cattaraugus county. Seven trains are fast in the snow on the Auburn road between here and Auburn. The worst blockade is between Waterloo and Cayuga.

Lionbout, Jan. 29.—The West Shore Bailroad.

Cayuga.

Ronbout, Jan. 29.—The West Shore Railroad
Company reports that it has two tracks open to
Albany. Consignments of milk were shipped
to New York to-night.

Easton, Jan. 29.—A dozen coal cars were to New York to-night.

Easton Jan. 29.—A dozen coal cars were wreeked by a snow-clogged switch at Riegles-ville. N. J., on the Belvidere road last night. The road is clear of snow drifts. The Lehigh and Hudson River Rallroad Company had a force on digging out their lost passenger train to-day and expect to run to-morrow. The Bangor and Fortland road was opened to-day from Fortland, Pa., to Penargyl. The Nazareth branch, closed since Thursday, will be opened to-morrow. The snowed-up railroad trains arrived at Bangor this afternoon sixty hours late. Over in New Jersey the New York, Susquebanna and Western road is trying to get its snow-filled cuts open, so as to run trains to-morrow. This road has not moved a train at this end for two days.

Reading, Jan. 29.—The Reading Railroad Company to-day had seyeral hundred men out on its branch reads shovelling away snow drifts, and with the assistance of ponderous snow ploughs, the Lebanon Valley, East Penn, and Reading and Columbia Railroads were reopened to passenger and freight traffle. The Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad is still thoroughty blockaded. In the coal regions some efforts have been made at resumption, but it will be several days before the railroads will be in full operation.

Schallon and 29.—The blockade on the

but it will be several days before the railroads will be in full operation.

Scrancon, Jan. 29.—The blockade on the southern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was raised this forencon, Trains from New York, due here last night, did not reach the city until noon today. Both tracks are now clear and trains of all descriptions are being sent out to-night.

THE SOUND FULL OF ICE.

An immense quantity of new ice has ormed in the past forty-eight hours, and the Sound was full yesterday as far as can be seen from City Island with a glass. Navigation, as far as sailing vessels were concerned, was still impossible. Many satiors walked ashore vesterday on the ice from vessels frozen in. The ice clinging to the sides of some of the vessels was from 20 to 22 inches thick. The steamer City of Springfield, on her outward passage from New York, was fast in the ice opposite City Island from 6 o'clock Saturday night until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when she was released by the steamer H. F. Dimock, which cut a passage for her. She proceeded east in the Dimock's wake.

The tugs A. P. Skidmore and M. Vandercook.

east in the Dimock's wake.

The turs A. P. Skidmore and M. Vandercook, with ought barges from New Haven, were assisted in by the turs William Burroughs and Thomas Purcell, Jr., and proceeded south. The tur Cora L. Staples, from Fall River, with two barges, and the tur L. S. Levering, with one barge and the schooner R. A. Forsyth in tow, also proceeded south. The schooner Edward C. Allen, Capt. True, for Boston, which had been fast in the ice off Throgg's Neck for three days, was extricated and towed to New York yesterday. The turs America, Aries, C. M. Winch. Hesolute, Francis H. Jackson, and Thomas Walsh, with their tows, passed out yesterday forenoon, but at dark they were still in sight, having been unable to make any considerable headway through the almost solid mass of ice outside of Sands Point. The schooners A. F. Crockett, for Boston, and Adeline (British), for Hallax, N. S. were frozen in on Hammond's Flats. The three-masted schooner before reported between Hart's Island and Sands Point was still in the same place, and cannot be released until there is a general breaking up of the ice.

general breaking up of the ice. THE POLICE DEAD LINE. Popular Misconception About the Protection

of the Wat Street District. The "police dead line" around the financial district is an established fact, but it is one about which a great many misconceptions exist. The notion that the men in uniform are pickets on the line is one of these. It is sometimes exploited in this form: "A stalwart Broadway officer escorts with nunctilious care across the street a well-dressed, broker-like looking man. Some one inquires whether it is a case of arrest, and is answered no, it is a professional thief visiting by permission from Police Headquarters the district within the dead line.

a case of arrest, and is answered no, it is a professional thief visiting by permission from Police Headquarters the district within the dead line."

The facts do not bear out the description of this alleged instance, so dramatic and spectneular. The dead line is very solid and substantial, though intangible and impalnable, but it does not work that way. The men in uniform have no part in its operation. They are not pickets, ticket takers, or spotters on the line. The prohibition against frequenting the neighborhood of Wall street is a matter between the professional thief and inspector Byrnes and his men. Among the first things that the Inspector did when he started out to make the money centre secure was to establish this rule. Pickpockets, bank sneaks, burglars, and confidence men alike were included, and the step was one of the most important and effective of the whole system that he devised for the protection of the buils and bears, brokers and bankers. The presence of a strong staff of good detectives with a branch office there in communication with Headquarters, was another feature of his plans. And to these men, not to the uniformed precinct patrolmen, was intrusted the duty of seeing that the thieves obsered orders. This the latter very soon found it best to do. But after swhile one of these gentry who had found no rest for the soles of his leet within the proseribed district, came to the Inspector with a pitiful complaint. He wished to go down to the street on business that was legitimate to the extent of not being felonious. He could not do so as a vigilant detective with a threat of arrest would drive him lack long before he got to the office where he had some business. The Inspector for permission. These then it has become the practice for the professional crooks when they wish to visit the street to apply to the Inspector for permission. These requests are made on an average once a week. In granting them one of three courses is pursued. Either a general notice to all the Wall street detectives is

Mugwampery Extraordinary. From the Chicago Pribune.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar has developed the most elaborate case of Mugwumpery on record. She says that in Ransas and lows she is a Republican. in Georgia a Democrat. In Indiana a third party Prohibitionist, and in religious matters she is an admirer of Charles Bradlaugh, the English atheist orator.

IN AID OF THE COAL MINERS.

A Great Labor Meeting in Baltimore, Whiel

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29 .- A great mass meeting was held this afternoon at Front Street Theatre, in the interest of the Reading strikers The auditorium was filled in every part with Knights of Labor who had assembled in pursunnce to the call issued by District Assembly No. 41. On the stage were a number of leading abor men, among them President Hasson of the Federation of Labor. Immediately after the reading of the call. Master Workman Walters of the Canmakers' Assembly presented \$200 for the aid of the strikers. Master Workman Kaufman of the clothing cutters followed with \$100. Strong resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the strikers and pledging the assistance of the Knights of

Labor in Maryland, "financially as well as The first speech was made by Mr. Jerome Murphy, the President of the meeting, who asked what right the coal barons had to live on others. Labor had its rights as well as capital, and that in this case it was doubly

on others. Labor had its rights as well as capital, and that in this case it was doubly right was proved by the fact that it offered to place the whole matter in the hands of George W. Childs, a man such as Austin Corbin need never hope to equal.

Master Workman John L. Lee, in charge of the strike, made the speech of the day. He gave a history of the causes that led to the rebellion. Said he: We claim that Austin Corbin, who has whole control, should admit that Sweigert has acted wrong. The great cry has gone out by the press that this strike was in-augurated by hot-headed men. Now, I want to say our committee acted very coolly, and we felt and do feel that strikes are not the best things. Difficulties should be settled by arbitration. This strike has been precipitated by the coal barons to break up the Knights of Labor, because they know if the organization continues it may through the ballot control legislation. The fleading Ralifrond knows it is continually violating the Constitution of Pennsylvania. They know that they have controlled the Legislature for years. We look to every man to aid us in this fight. We have battled four months, and the situation is stronger for us today than when we started. As one of our men said, we will live on potatoes, and when they give out, on the peelings.' These miners have good staying qualities. The ballot box is the great palladium of our liberties against monopoly.

"There is one thing we must have credit for

good staying qualities. The ballot box is the great palladium of our liberties against monopoly.

"There is one thing we must have credit for —our men are peaceable and law-abiding. We don't propose to give l'inkerton's men a chance to shoot us down. As before, we are willing to let outsiders settle it, but the commany won't agree to it, as they know we are right. It is time the people forced the corporation to settle it, but if they don't we can continue it a year. We will try to bring the President of the United States to take a part and recognize us. How will Mr. Corbin like that? Austin Corbin says he is the man who wants the riory of breaking up the Knights of Labor, but I don't think he will. Let the crygo along the line that Mr. Corbin must settle this strike. It is radically wrong that the poor miners, their children, and business interests should so suffer. They can force him to settle, or, if he don't, the railroad can go into the hands of a receiver."

Other speeches were made by Messrs, McGarvey, Parson, Davis, and others, who will accompany Mr. Lee to Washington to-morrow to visit President Cleveland, whose influence will be asked in favor of the strikers. They will also take steps to prevent the loading of Reading collieries at Baltimore with bituminous coal.

will also take steps to prevent the loading of Reading collieries at Baltimore with bitumin-

SUIT FOR MEXICAN BONDS.

The Experience of Mr. Perry of Syracuse with Mexico's Financial Agents.

Syracuse, Jan. 29 .- The law firm of Waters McLennan, with offices in the Empire block In this city, have a case of national interest, They are attorneys for Horace R. Perry, who lives in the Fifth ward in this city, and have sued Henry R. Tifft of New York city to recover \$466 the value of two Mexican bonds, with accrued interest, sold by Tifft to the plaintiff. In his complaint Mr. Perry alleges that on or about Jan. 17, 1886, he bought from the defendant, Tifft, then a member of the firm of John W. Corlies & Co. of 57 Broadway, New York, two bonds of the republic of Mexico of the value of \$100 each, payable in gold, with interest at 7 per cent. These bonds were numbered 99 and 100, and were issued by John W. Corlies & Co. as the authorized agents of the Mexican Government. They were payable at San Carlos, in the State of Tamaulipas, of the United States of Mexico.
Coriles & Co., Mr. Perry goes on to say, paid

the first year's interest on the bonds. In De-cember, 1886, Tifft caused to be entered on the books of Corlies & Co., against the entries in relation to Mr. Perry's bonds, these words: "Reported to be stolen." After this, the defendant alleges, he offered to sell the bonds to Harvey Fisk, and Harvey Fisk & Co., and to many other persons in Syracuse. Fisk and others went to the defendant's place of business in New York and Tifft exhibited to them the entry relating to the alleged theft of the bonds. For this reason, Perry declares, he could not dispose of the bonds. From that time to the present Tifft has continually "published this alleged false entry to many persons, and particularly to Juan N. Navarro, the Mexican Consul resident in New York, and has caused the said false information to be communicated to the obligers of the bonds in the city of Mexico and to the Mexican authorities, and therefore entirely destream authorities, and the particularly to Syracuse, who was going to Mexico, and told him to collect this amount due on them. The Mexican authorities refused payment on the strength of the report that they had received from their financial agents and the Consul at New York that the bonds were reported stolen.

The complaint in this action was served on Henry R. Tifft by Deputy Sheriff F. C. Lynch in New York, and on Sept. Succeeded in getting an affidavit from Mr. Tifft to the effect that Perry purchased the bonds as related in his complaint; that the firm of John W. Corlies & Co., of which he (Tifft) was a member, paid to Perry the first year's interest on the books, against the entries referred to; that said bonds are to his (Tifft's) knowledge the properties showing the transaction referred to; that afterward a report was put in circulation to the effect that the said bonds were stolen, and that he report that they were stolen is without any foundation whatever.

In where Mexican Government if he can get hold of the honds to firm and those in the dollar discoun "Reported to be stolen." After this, the defendant alleges, he offered to sell the bonds to Harvey Fisk, and Harvey Fisk & Co., and to

Dr. Trader's Sad Fate,

From the Gaireston News.

CISCO, Tex., Jan. 20; Dr. E. J. Trader of Carbon, Tex., was convicted of lunacy in the County Court Tuesday, and conveyed to the Austin asylum on Wednesday. Dr. Trader has had an eventful career's face he came to Texas, White pursuing his profession, the bractice of physic, in Bosque county some years ago he sought and won the affections of a young lady, and a jealous lover, to prevent her from marrying Dr. Trader, shot and killed her, and then blew his own brains out in Dr. Trader's presence. Ever since that time the Doctor has been subject to fits of lunacy. Excessive drink has also caused him much trouble. He has killed one man, and when drinking has made several bad breaks, which kept those around him constantly uneasy. During the Christmas holidays he got on a spree, and was arrested and placed in the county jail, where he remained until sent to the asylum. Dr. Trader's Sad Fate.

Unheard of Mortality Among Goats.

From the Galveston News. CARBON, Tex., Jan. 22.—On the night of Jan. 14 about ten miles south of here, in a herd of 500 gosts 175 perished of cold. Bo far as known no other stock was frozen in such numbers, but individual losses in many cases are resported among farmers. STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.

NEARING THE END.

tention Away from the Lehigh Men and the Strikers Became Dissatisfied.

HAZLETON, Pa., Jan. 29 .- There is a gen-

eral feeling among the business men here that

the Lehigh strike is fast nearing the end, and

they are more hopeful than they have been for

three months past. Since the holiday season

business of all kinds has been at a standstill.

and should the strike continue two months

would be obliged to close their doors. When

the mines are all working Hazleton is one of

the liveliest and most prosperous towns in the

anthracite region. Business is always brisk,

especially for a week after the pay days. Con-

sequently rents on the two principal business

streets are very high. Since the strike

began there has been no reduction of

the rents, which now eat up all of

the small profits of the business men. Ever

since the strike of the Reading employees in the Schuylkill region began on Jan. 2, all the

attention of the leaders of the strike has been

turned in that direction, and the situation here

in the Lehigh region has been entirely ne-glected. Hugh McGarvey, the Master Work-

man of District Assembly 87, Knights of Labor, and the other local leaders have spent most of

ring on their feet.
Up here in the Hazleton district the condition

A MISTAKE ABOUT THE MAYFLOWER.

rects a Hasty Opinion.

a lever of but 1.19, while the Sunbeam and Rose

of Devon are capsizable at an inclination of 84.0.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

longer many of the merchants of this town

The Rending Strike Called the Lenders'

SUNDAY NIGHT BALLS. Entertainment by the Hecker Bram Corp and Army and Navy Veterans. THE STRIKE IN THE LEHIGH REGION

At Wendel's Assembly kooms a ball was given by the F. Hecker Fife and Drum Corps in connection with the Independent Army and Navy Veteran Association. The ball was pre-coded by a concert and entertainment, given by Mauch's Orchestra and members of the Drum Corps, assisted by tarious amateurs The opening grand march of the ball was led by Drum Major A. C. Fest and Miss P. Baer, The occasion was made noteworthy by the installation of the Drum Corpses the Phil Sheridan Post of the Veteran Association. During the concert silver medals were presented to J. Scipp. T. Wares, and Corporal P. Wels of the Drum Corps, and a gold medal to the Miss May

Scipp. T. Wares, and Corporal P. Weis of the Drum Corps, and a gold medal to the Miss May Fest, the little daughter of Col. Albert Fost, the commader-in-chief of the veterans, Among those present were Gens, Franz Seigol and U. M. Day, Col. Albert Fest and Wife, Adj. Gen. Forster, Asst. Adj.-Gen. Forster, Asst. Adj.-Gen. Von Glahn, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. Glichrist and wife, Inspector-Gen. Haggerty, and chaplain of the Veteran Association, Company Fof the Twelfth Regiment and the U.S. S. Minnesota were also represented. The hall and stage were tasteruly dramed with the national colors and decorated with stacks of arms.

The Lexington Avonue Opera House was crowded at a ball given by the Ungarischen Frouen Varelms on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the society. In the afternoon a concert was given, which was followed by a banquet just before the ball. At the banquet Mrs. Sarah Berg, President of the society, and Mrs. Rosalle Spiegel, Vice-Prosident, spoke in welcome of the guests to the anniversary, Mr. Julius Schwartz, editor of the Hungaria, also made remarks. The ball was opened at 10 oclock with the grand entre which was lead by Mr. J. W. Teschner with Mrs. Berg, followed by Mr. M. Friedman and Mrs. Spiegel. About 200 couples followed. Numbers of visitors were present from neighboring cities. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presence of a number of the fourpiers of the society, among them Mrs. Virginia Biack, Mrs. Katharina Pototchek, Mrs. Rosalle Schönberger, and Mrs. Fraweiska Gluck. Mrs. Ida Hartmann, Mr. Leoprid Hartmann of the fourpiers of the fourpiers and Mrs. Fraweiska Gluck. Mrs. Katharina Focasion in charge.

At Irving Hall last evening many ladies and gentlemen took part in the fourth annual ball and reseption of the Samuel Schwartz Association. The galleries were well filled with spectors to witness the pretty sight of the dancers on the floor below. At a late hour the ball was opened by Mr. S. Sewartz and Miss Stone, and next followed Mr. Samuel Weiner and Miss May Weiss, Two hundred couples followed after them, and continued the festivities until early this morning. Among those who danced out the programme were Mr. Goldsmith and Miss Ullerzbach, Mr. Mark Salmon and Miss Salmon, Mr. G. Regonsberg, Mr. and Mrs. Apt. Miss Idla Potter, the Misses Frankenthal, Mr. Vogel and Miss Vogel, Mr. Charles Heilbrun, and many others.

PUNCHING A COWS EAR.

The Work of the Inspectors in Eradicating Pieuro-pacumonia.

glected. Hugh McGarvey, the Master Workman of District Assembly 87, Knights of Labor, and the other local leaders have spent most of their time and energies in the interests of the Reading men for the past four weeks, and in their absence there has sprung up much dissatisfaction among the Lehigh men, and the belief is prevalent here that the majority of them are in favor of returning to work at the waters which are now being said. The present price of coal at tidewater warrants an increase of 4% percent, above the \$5 basis upon which the Lehigh men are paid. This increase A. Parrice & Co. and Coxe Bros. & Co. have been paying for two months to the few men they have had at work.

In the great strike of 1875 in this region the decisive break of the strikers was made at Highland, where G. B. Markie & Co. operate two large colleries. The break in the present strike, if there is to be one soon, will also be made there. On Monday last forty men went to work there on their own solicitation, and their number has gradually been increased every day since. They said that they had not been properly supported by the Relief Committee and were thed of the strike. Several prominent labor leaders endeavored to persunde them from their purpose, but their efforts were fruitless. The only attempt that has been made to intinidate these men was made last evening by a number of women and boys, who assembled at the mouth of the slope as they were coming from work and jeered them.

A. Parlee & Co. have a few men at work in their Haleton mines, and have made some accessions during the present week. Pardee Bros. & Co. to-night announced their intention of starting their Lattimer colliery on Monday morning. They have been at work for two days getting the breaker in readiness to resume.

In the Panther Creek Valley, which is included in the Lehigh region, there is conspicuous places, saying that they have been missed by the leaders and calling unon the rest of the men to reveiled these places yesterday circulated and posted up notices is c Some time ago pleuro-pneumonia was disovered among the cattle of the metropolitan listrict. The Department of Animal Industry at Washington sent inspectors into the diseased districts and published notices forbidding the removal of any cattle in the afflicted regions without the consent of the inspectors.

The work of cradicating the disease has gone on for months under the direction of Prof. James Law, chief inspector in this city. New fork and Brooklyn are principally affected, the outlying district being comparatively free from ts ravages. When it breaks out in a herd the whole herd is killed, and the owner reimbursed by the Government. It is considered a cheaper way than hiring men to fight against it The first work of the department, when any

vicinity is afflicted, is to try and get a list of all the cattle. Dr. Parren of Brooklyn and staff began Wednesday to inspect the large stables of Henry Rosenthal and Moses May of Blissville. Five hundred and thirty-six cattle are there confined for fattening. There is a large distillery across the road, and the cattle are fed on the grain, which is mixed with warm water and carried from the large vats into long troughs which run in front of the stalls where the cattle are confined. The breath of the beasts and the heat from the grain fills the immense building with vapor, and often the inspectors cannot see to do their work. It collects on the ceiling and halls and makes everything sticky. On a very cold day the asimals themselves are recking, and the stables are as warm as if heated by furnaces. Thrice a day the long troughs from which the minimals feed are flushed out, and three times a day the hose is turned on the floors, making everything clean and pure. The grain fattens the cattle very quickly, but too much of it is apt to give them a liver disease. The May of Blissville. Five hundred and thirty-six been much suffering, especially since the se-vere cold weather set in.

The operators of the Lehigh region when, in the beginning of this strike, they proclaimed that the strikers could not go back to work ex-cent on their terms, practically announced their intention of starving the men into sub-mission. They seem to be doing it.

Mr. Dixon Kemp, the celebrated English author and naval architect, has been compelled by cold mathematics to alter his recently expressed opinion that "it would be possible to blow the Mayflower over." Dr. G. Bedart, a French naval architect of Bordeaux, has written to the London Field a letter in which he Scription of the beast in a book.

The cows usually submit gracefully to the operation, but the bulls and steers seem to divine what is coming. Often they will put their heads on the floor to escape the noose, and when goaded from behind will make a rush forward just in time to upset the man with the punch who has imprudently perched himself on the feeding trough. The man behind has to exercise some caution to avoid a kick. The man working the punch also makes himself absent just after the tag is fastened. The operation gives the animal some pain and a single shake of its powerful head might mean a broken arm. Targing 200 cattle is a big day's work. All entitle is the infected district have to be thus tagged, and the reports made by the inspectors are forwarded to Washington. The owners are responsible for every animal thus marked, dead or allve, and they cannot move it without permission. The inspectors are not looked upon with favor by many cattle owners and often things are done to hinder their work.

After the inspector's work is done the doctor goes ground. Diseased cattle are killed, and if the contacion is not under good neadway the healthy animals are vaccinated. The operation is performed on the tip of the tail. The stables are then cleaned of everything that would shelter disease germs, and washed out with a solution of chloride of lime, which is driven from a pump with suck force that every spot in the rafters is wetted.

It is thought that pleuro-pneumonia has not excurred a hold in any of the large stables in Blissville, and Prof. Law considers that it is now under perfect control. His large stables in Blissville, and Prof. Law considers that it is now under perfect control. His large stables in blissville, and Prof. Law considers that it is now under perfect control. His large stables in Blissville, and Prof. Law considers that it is now under perfect control. His large stables in Blissville, and Prof. Law considers that it is now under perfect control. His large stables in takes the rules and formulas from Mr. Kemp's the Mayflower has a righting lever of 1.37 when flat on her beam ends-that is, with her must over at an angle of 90 degrees from the perpen-dicular; but that the British yawl Florinda has The object of this letter was not to detract from the merits of the cutter model, but "to

New Sort of Clolsonne Work

Some very interesting specimens of a new kind of decorative work called "Cloisonné-Mosale," invented by Mr. Clement Haston may now le seen at Massrs, Dowdeswell's Gallery, 160 New Hond street. It is somewhat on the same lines as the much-prized Japanese and Chiaese Cloisenne enamele, only with the additional advantage that it can be applied on so large and substantial a scale as to be available for almost any form of architectural decoration, household or ecclesiastical, in which the artist's hand is required. In theory, the process is very simple, and can be easily explained. The design, which may consist of a figure subject, a floral or conventional pattern, or anything else that may be appropriately used in decoration, is transferred from a cartoon to asheet of copper and outlined in metal wire, which is fixed to the ground plate with firm soldering. The interstices are then filled in with colored cements made of marble, resisous matter and wax, which do not require the heat of a mrance, and are said to be permanent as to quality and color, and to resist mechanical injury or damp. The surface is finished off by polishing in the manner of stone. Considerable art and taste are brought into requisition in bending the wirs to the contours of the design and graduating the colors of the emman so that the effect of painting, rather than the rigid character of ordinary mosale work, may be produced. The specimens exhibited are chefly in the form of panels ready for fixing in position in the same way as paintings, frescoes, or tiles. From the London Daily News.

Sleeping Cars on a Horse Rallroad, From the Chicago Later Ocean

of Devon are capsizable at an inclination of 84.0. The object of this letter was not to detract from the merits of the cuttor model, but "to put in the true light the stability of the new deep-bodied American centre-boarders."

Mr. Kemp's statement that the Mayflower was capsizable, for that is what is meant when it is asserted that it would be possible to blow her over was made in answer to the question. "Would it be desirable to promote the use of centre-boarders?" which the English Yacht Racing Association asked him. He answered the question in the negative, on the ground that the association would almost as a matter of certainty get a capsizable boat. The Mayflower was referred to as an illustration. But when Mr. Kemp's attention was called to Dr. Bedart's figures, he immediately wrote to the Fried acknowledging his error. "The answer that it would be possible to blow a Mayflower over was mastly made, and was not intended to mean illurally that Mayflower is a capsizable yacht," he says. "Mayflower has considerable length of righting lever at be", and is as sale and unonpsizable as many of our good yachts, such as Florinda." In conclusion he modifies his opinions of centre-boarders in general, saying: "So far as the introduction of centre-boarders goes, there would be some danger of getting caosizable boats unless the introduction were accompanied by precautionary restrictions." There is a difference between "almost a certainty and "some danger of."

Speaking of this matter editorially the Field says: "There is no doubt that such a yacht (the Mayflower) is practically uncapsizable." Further on, speaking of the safety of the cutter model, it adds: "About eighteen summers ago a large cutter was as near turning turtle as possible at the mouth of the Thames, and a year or two later there was a similar case in Cowes Roads."

Previous to Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1885, the date of the Puritan's second victory over the Genesia, the British navial architects and their American followers could scarcely be brought to speak The longest street car line in the world is now in process of construction in the Argentine Republic. It is so much longer than any other line that it quite dwarfs the eight and ten mile roads of our cities. It is the only street car line in the world which uses sleering cars. The road has 200 miles of track, connecting a number of towns in the vicinity of Buenos Ayres. Horses are used there as motive power instead of steam because fuel is dear, horses cheap, and the people are slow. Two tons of coal will buy a horse and harness. The equipment for this road has been entirely furnished by a Philadelphia car company. The sleeping cars are a curiosity. They are four in number, eighteen feet in length, and are furnished with four lerths each, which are made to roll up when not in use. The cars are furnished with lavatories, water coolers, linen presses, and dier conveniences, and are finished throughout with mahogany. The other cars are four double-decked open cars, twenty platform cars, twenty platform cars, twenty gondola cars, sixteen refrigerator cars, twenty gondola cars, sixteen refrigerator cars, twenty platform cars. A Buff Bath with the Temperature 15 Below Boston, Jan. 29.—Robert Porter, an eccentric citizen of Stoughton, this morning, with the thermometer 15° below zero, followed out the custom of twenty-five years' standing, of bathing every day in an open spring on his farm. Mr. Porter is 55 years old, and about a quarter of a century age he resorted to this practice af open air bathing as a curo for catarrh. He has not missed a day since.

He says he enjoys his bath as much in winter as in summer, and after he had broken the lee to-day and taken his morning dip, with a lively rubbing down to restore the circuistion, he declared that he never suffered from a cold since he adopted this practice. He is always in the best of health, and has never taken medicine.

SMITH MURPHY'S PISTOL

HE SHOOTS TWO OTHER COLORED MEN EACH IN THE BREAST.

A Savage Fight at Shaft 15 of the New Aqueduct-Murphy Arrested Here-He and His Friend Describe the Fight.

A fight which took place in Fitzpatrick's Hotel, back of Dobbs Ferry and near Shaft 15 of the new aqueduct, on Saturday afternoon, is likely to result in the death of two negroes. Patrick Tyler and William Hart, who were shot by another negro named Smith Murphy. Inspector Byrnes was told yesterday that Tyler had died after the shooting, which is in con-firmation of the report of the affair published yesterday morning, but the report of a Westhester news bureau declared last night that both men were still alive. Tyler and Hart got into an alterestion with Murphy, and before many blows were struck Murphy whipped out

both men were still alive. Tyler and Hart got into an altereation with Murphy, and before many blows were struck Murphy whioped out a revolver, and, pointing it at Tyler, fired. Tyler staggered against the bar, exclaiming: "Smithy, you've done me up."

Murphy, without making any response, fired at Hart, who fell. Tyler and Hart were each wounded in the breast. They lost considerable blood before medical aid could be summoned. During the excitement Murphy made his escape, Public Overseer Tice Francis, Inding that Tyler and Hart were both dangerously wounded, sent for Coroner Mitchell of Yonkers. When the Coroner arrived he found the two men in a dying condition, and he took their ante-morten statements. Each said he was shot down by Murphy without provocation. As the bullet in each case was supposed to have penetrated the lungs, the doctors did not attempt to probe the wounds.

The above is the account of the affray as gathered at Fitzpatrick's Hotel. It differs somewhat from Murphy's version of it.

Murphy took an evening train to this city. He was accompanied by a colored friend, who, like all the men concerned in the trouble out of which the shooting grow, has a Celtic name—Thomas Genry. The pelice of Tarrytown sent a despatch to inspector Byrnes telling him of the flight of Murphy, and the Inspector sent out Detectives Maguire and Crowley to find him. They were helped by Detectives Baver-cool and Harrold of the Mercer street station. Murphy and his friend Geary were both arrested in a South Fifth avenue lodging house last night, Murphy had sold his revolver to the lodging house keeper for fifty cents. Geary told all he knew about the shooting tothe Inspector, and Murphy declared that Geary's statement was true. Geary says he, Murphy as tolored man surnamed Tucker. William Hart, and several others were convening in Fitzpatrick's saloon. Tucker and Murphy deal a fight, and Murphy drew his revolver Tyler larm, and Murphy fired into the crowd that drink, and then stood by the slove. He heard a platol shot, looke

A PHLEGMATIC OFFICIAL

He Faces Without Wincing Some Music That Would Upset Most People, Night Despatcher Reich, on the Brooklyn Bridge Railroad, is thick set, and his calm face, almost hidden by its huge moustache, is in nearly all circumstances gravely serious and imperturbable to the last degree. It is said that he has not smiled in a dozen years

He is all duty and business. His equinimity, however, was disturbed for a noment at 2 o'clock the other morning by a woman, grossly intoxicated, who persisted in singing at him. The woman apparently knew only one line of the song beginning. "For it's rolling home in the morning, boys." car started from the New York side she began with, "For it's rollin' home in the mornin', boys." In low tones that were almost soft. The night despatcher looked at her as he would at a fly on the window frame. This didn't suit the woman. She sang a little louder the next time, and went on increasing the volume of sound at each repetition of the line. The night despatcher, with his back to the silding door, continued to look at the woman as if she were an insect. By this time the car was shooting under the New York tower out on to the great span, and the passengers were in an uproar. The woman was doubtless thoroughly exasperated at the perfect indifference of the blue-coated one. She seemed determined to force him to tell her to quit, and continued to shout at him, "For it's rollin' home in the mornin', boys." The racket drowned the roar of the wheels and the crackling of the ties and the thundering reverberation as the car passed under the Brooklyn tower, and still no sign or sound from the night boss of the road. As the car swung violently and shot up the grade and around the curve to the Brooklyn terminus boys," in low tones that were almost soft. The fattens the cattle very quickly, but too much of it is apt to give them a liver disease. The inspectors worked in two groups of four. One main stands behind the animal, and with a stick induces it to move forward in the stall, so that another man in front can throw a rope around its horns. It is then pulled forward, and a third man stands with a punch in his hand which holds a briss wire and briss tag lettered and numbered. It is the work of a second to pierce the ear of the brute, and when it has shaken its head free of the rope it is ranged. A fourth man in the mean time is writing the letter and number of tho tag and a description of the beast in a book.

The cows usually submit gracefully to the operation, but the bulls and steers seem to distinct the liter and briss and steers seem to distinct the liter and number of the tag and a description of the Beast in a book.

around the curve to the Brooklyn terminus
the woman rose and screamed, yelled, howled,
and roared the line of the song, and the scene
was so exasperatingly novel that as Mr. Reich
opened the silding doors just the faintest evidence of a smile illumined his sphinx-like face,
The woman noticed it in an instant. It was
the signal of victory to her, and she called out
as she passed Reich:

"Ha, ha, yer owiish divil, I hauled yer down,"
The passengers in that car knew that if Reich
had told the woman to hold her tongue she
would, fired by the exhilicanting fumes of Cherry
street rum, have kicked up a fracas that would
have been perhaps disastrous, and certainly
disgraceful. For that reason he let her howl
at him without hindrance.

MRS. AMMON IN JAIL.

Career of the Woman who is in Jali Bo-

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 .- Mrs. Josephine Amnon is still in the county jail, still issues her deflant manifestoes, and still insists that she will end her life in the well-furnished cell she occupies rather than tell the courts where Josie Blann is hidden. She may get out when Probate Judge Tilden goes out of office and Judge H. C. White comes in on Feb. 10, or Josie Blann may take pity on her champion and surrender herself to Sheriff Sawyer, who still keeps up a vigorous search for the woman, who is 45 years old and has had a husband. Mrs. Ammon is a remarkable woman, and boasts that she never

old and has had a husband. Mrs. Ammon is a remarkable woman, and boasts that she never failed in an undertaking during the forty-four years she has lived. Her ancestors were among Ohio's earliest settlers, and she was originally Josephine Saxton, and would have been the hells of early Cleveland but for her eccentricities. She was a precoclous scholar, and taught a school in Farma when 14 years old. It was full of scholars as large and older than herself, and they rebelled against the young teacher. The trustees offered to relieve her. "No." was her answer. "I'll conquer this prejudice."

For weeks she had but one scholar, but gradually the class came back and there was no further trouble. When 17 years old and out of health she went to Vermout to visit relatives, and there met Col. J. H. Ammon, the Chicago manager of the publishing house of Ticknor & Fields. When they started back on the same car for Albany Col. Ammon and Josie Saxton were only friends. In a joke a friend proposed that they wed, and, joining their hands they agreed in his presence to be man and wife. Under the laws of Vermont this was a legal marriage. They parted at Albany, and three weeks later they were married more regularly in this city. Col. Ammon went to the front with the army, and his wife started to join him, but stopped at Elmira to aid in caring for the robot prisoners there. After the war Col. and Mrs. Ammon lived in Cleveland and Chicago until they parted, and with his consent Mrs. Ammon obtained a divorce within the past year. Col. Ammon was a member of the firm of Osgood & Co., and now has general supervision of the business of Harper Brothers outside of New York city, with headquarters at Chicago.

Mrs. Ammon has always been regarded as eccentric, as was her mother before her. She is worth \$100,000, and has a 200-acre grape farm at Coliamer, just outside the city Ilmits, which yields her \$5,000 a year. Her house on Euclid avenue is a paintial one, and its library, gathered in many years by Col. Ammon, is one of the best in the

A Miller's Views on Politics. MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 29 .- Charles A. Pillsbury, the millionaire miller and political boss, has just returned from an extended castern trip. He said to-day: "Bisine cannot he elected, and his nomination means defeat. Personally I don't want to see him President. The young men who do the who oling 'er up' do a good deal of talking for Blaine, but the older heads don't agree with them. Cleveland is the favorite with his party and will get another nomination."